

PART I BY TONY DREW

Throughout history there have been innumerable reports as well as stories, legends and fables, built around the mysterious disappearances of people, ships, planes, animals and objects. Sometimes the disappearing objects return, while at other times, they vanish forever. Likewise, there have been just as many tales about the appearance of strange creatures, sounds, lights, smells, objects and other phenomena in the sky and on land, which don't fit within the parameters of what we might term normality - right around the globe.

The creation of these stories should tell us something about the nature of ourselves and our interest in what we may call the "unexplained", and indeed they do.

Psychologically speaking, it could be said that everyone on this planet has to a varying degree, an unconscious fear of, and interest in, strangers, abductions and the unknown.

During our early and formative childhood years we are bombarded by our parents, our peer and society with both positive and negative reinforcement which our elders hope will keep us safe from harm.

This reinforced conditioning not only nur-

tures our fears, but because we are naturally curious, has the tendency to make us want to explore the unknown even more.

It is my belief however, that these unconscious fears and the associated curiosity goes much deeper. Indeed it is and has been one of the most powerful unconscious and conscious fears of humanity since time immemorial, and one that has cut across all cultural and social barriers.

The mythology and folklore of all cultures have stories of abduction by fairy folk, trolls, elves, goblins, witches on broomsticks, wizards with magic powers, monsters, angels, strange objects in the skies and demons. They also all describe and allude to other kingdoms and dimensions of reality into which the unsuspecting individual may fall and be lost forever, or, from which they may return after what for them has only been a night, but to their contemporaries has been much longer (in Rip Van Wrinkle's case it was 40 years).

In this article we will explore the possibilities of an intrinsic relationship between fairytales, folklore and legends and what we describe today as UFO type phenomena.

Legends, folklore and in many cases, fairytales, are not just created by an act of imagination. As a rule, they are

built on the experiences of individuals.

Indeed, when one looks at the age and nature of the legends of one culture and compares them to those of an historically unrelated culture, one gets the distinct impression that they have both gone through the same experiences and have the same innate understandings of their ' experiences.

A classic example of this is the demarcation of certain places as "sacred sites" by peoples like the

Australian Aborigines, Polynesian Islanders, American Indians and the Chinese. Places where they could commune with, and in many cases, visit, "their spirits and their animal totems".

As we shall discuss shortly, not only did many different



The so-called Russian Grid,

treating the earth as if it were a gigantic crystal.

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ancients have sacred sites, but these sites around the world are intrinsically linked to each other. Today, many of these sites are places where unusual phenomena take place and particularly phenomena associated with UFO's.

Just before the turn of the century, the current UFO awareness started to develop and to blossom. At the same time, the manufacture of Airships was starting to get off the ground, and, as with the development of any new technology, the general public's curiosity, (as well as their fear of the unknown) was being titillated.

There were many recorded cases of sighting of UFO's that were, in appearance, quite similar to the "Lighter than Air Ships" of the day. However, in many cases, these UFO's performed in ways THAT WERE NOT IN KEEPING WITH, the structural and engineered parameters of the craft of the day.

These craft didn't just appear in one area either. In 1909, they were reported in places as far afield as the Caerphilly Mountains in Wales, in Petersborough, East Anglia, and in New Zealand, as well as in many other places in Europe, England and Australia. many more sightings were made in 1913, however, with a major war looming, the emphasis of what they may have been and where they may have come from, was understandably different.

As Flying became more common in bi-planes and fixed wing aircraft, the UFO's appearing in the skies started taking on the appearance of aeroplanes. Again however, while they appeared similar to aeroplanes, in many cases, they didn't manoeuvre like them. In fact in the northern winter of 1933-34, some 487 mystery planes filled the skies over Scandinavia alone. Many of these cases are still without explanation.

After World War II, and the use of the V1 and V2 rockets by the Germans, unusual rocket and cigar shaped objects started to be reported as assailing the heavens. In 1946, the Swedish Staff of Defence received over 200 reports of cigar and rocket shaped objects in the local skies and these soon became known internationally as "ghost rockets".

Then in 1947, an American pilot named Kenneth Arnold, who was flying near Mt Rainier in Washington State looking for a lost plane, saw the first widely reported case of flying discs or "saucers", and from that time until now, UFO's have maintained much the same appearance, (although it should be noted that the 'cigar' and 'blimp' shaped variety also crop up from time to time).

It is my hypothesis (and that of many others), that UFO activity, the building of sacred sites and the formation of folklore and legends, tend to occur most frequently in specific geographically linked locations.

These areas are most often around Tectonic Plate boundaries, in areas of seismic and volcanic activity, and along Ley Lines.



Diagram 1.

PRINCIPAL TECTONIC PLATES.

areas of major intraplate volcanic activity.

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The Planetary Grid System shown above was inspired by an original article by Christopher Bird, "Planetary Grid", published in <u>New Age</u> <u>Journal</u> #5, May 1975, pp. 36-41. The hexakis icosahedron grid, co-ordinate calculations, and point classification system are the original research of Bethe Hagens and William S. Becker. These materials are distributed with permission of the authors by Conservative Technology Intl. in cooperation with Governors State University, Division of Intercultural Studies, University Park, Illinois 60466. Ph: 312 534 5000 x2455. This map may be reproduced if they are distributed without charge and if acknowledgement is given to Governors State University (address included) and Mr. Christopher Bird.

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Unified Vector Geometry Basic Triangle

Diagrams 3:1, 3:2, 3:3.

An American husband and wife team, William Becker and Bethe Hagens have done extensive research on Ley Lines, Tectonic Plates, Seismic Activity, (see Diagram 1) and Grid pattern theories came up with a planetary grid pattern which they call "The Unified Vector Geometry Polyhedron Sphere" or the UVG for short (see Diagram 2).

This particular grid pattern is an improved upon version of a 10 node grid pattern first proposed by Ivan Sanderson and an early 1960's Russian theory of an icosahedron grid pattern that showed ancient sites of civilisation, fault lines, extremes of atmospheric pressure and streaks on the lithosphere which appeared on photos taken from space. It is interesting to note that at the same time as the Russians were working, Bruce Cathie, independently discovered part of the world grid pattern as a result of plotting unexplained UFO sightings on a map of New Zealand.

The UVG grid is really a composite of five very ancient types of geometric shapes. These five regular Platonic solids start with the simple 6 sided cube. Around and within the cube a series of triangles can be drawn.

A composite of the last 3 geometric patterns, the octahedron, dodecahedron and icosahedron, produces the UVG Polyhedron, (a hexalic icosahedron when projected onto the earth), with 120 triangles and 62 major grid points, which connect vertexes or nodes of the various circles or equators. (Refer to Diagram 2).

Within each of the 120 triangles on the earth, there are 16 lines, with 45 intersecting points producing 62 minor grid triangulations. These 120 identical triangles are all composed of 30, 60 and 90 degree angles producing a grand total of 4,862 major and minor points on the earth's surface. (Refer to Diagrams 3:1, 3:2 and 3:3).

In the next edition of Nexus, we will explore exactly what happens at the nodal points on the UVG grid, how the grid interacts with the geographical map of Australia and we will try to draw some conclusions as to just what the nodal points may really be.

JUNE-JULY 1992